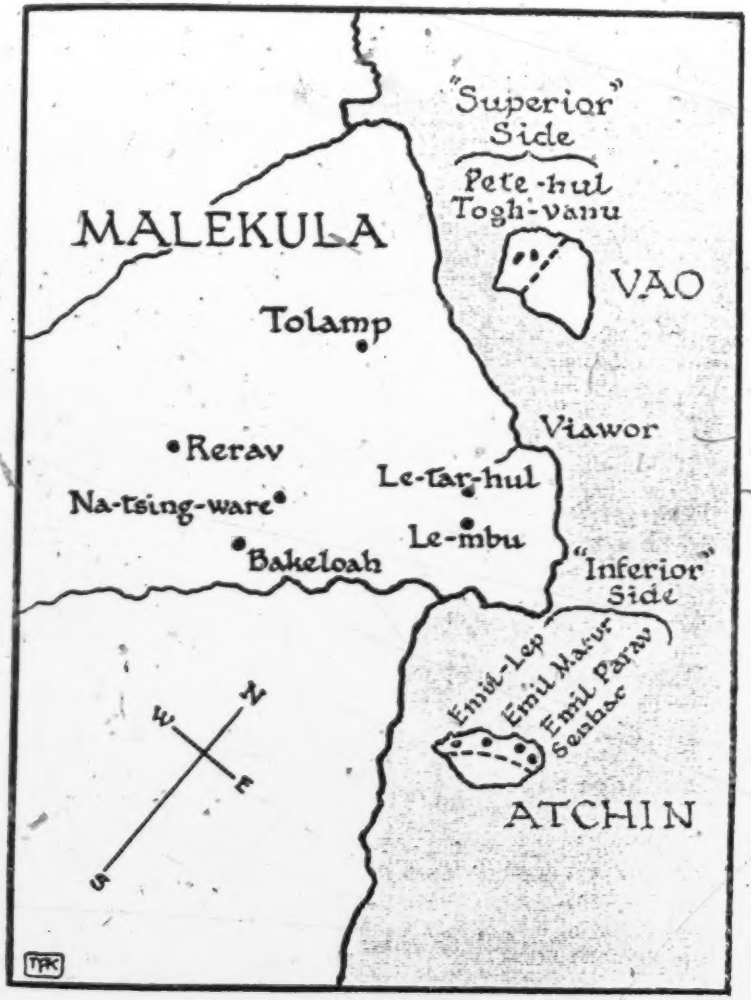
1:Layard E-5 (1914-1915) 1942
0012 Malekula 0012

Ter-ter-mal happened to have climbed up a bread-fruit tree and was sitting in its branches when the men of Atchin burst upon the unsuspecting village of Tolamp. They killed two old men and a woman, mother of



MAP IX

Sketch-map to illustrate the fighting described on pages 613-17.

1:Layard E-5 (1914-1915) 1942
0012 Malekula 0012

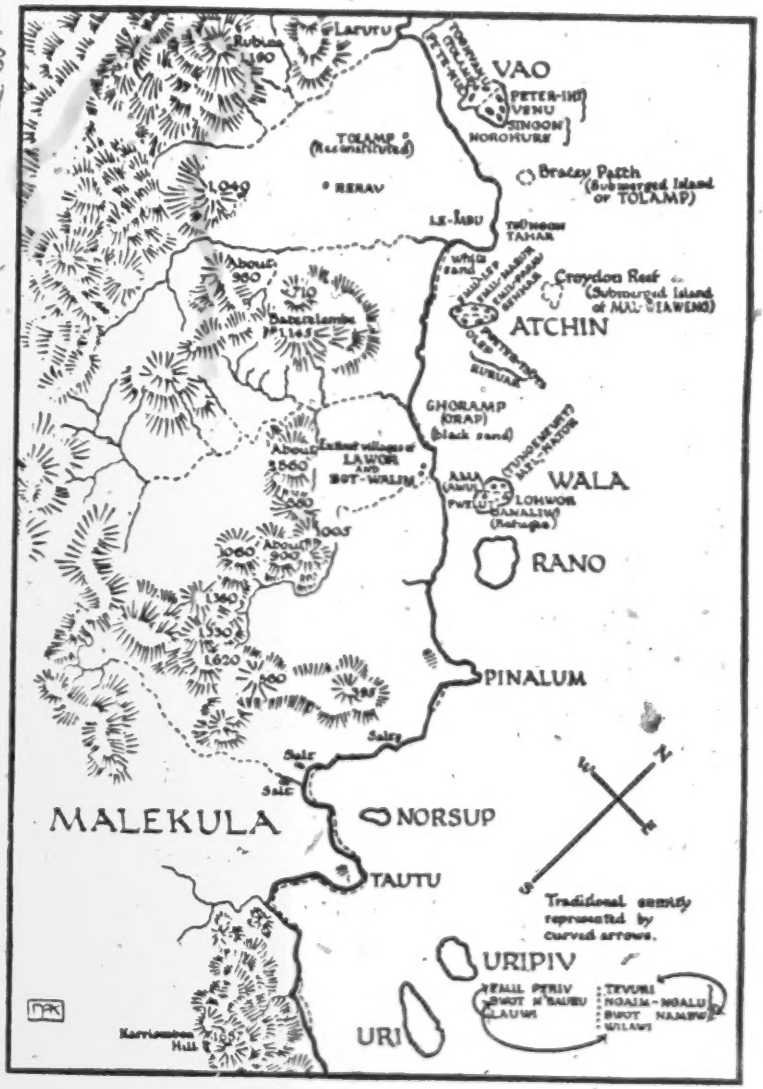
102
131
361

MAP I

Sketch-map of Malekula.

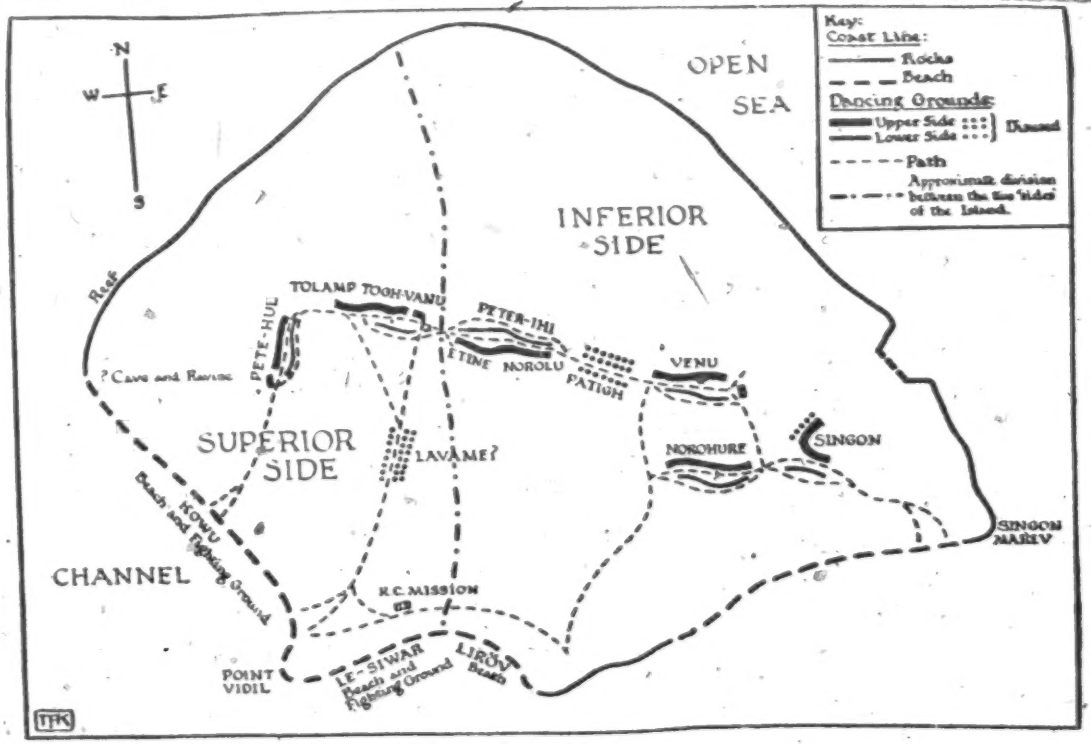
1:Layard E-5 (1914-1915) 1942
0012 Malekula 0012

102
133
361



MAP II

Sketch-map of the Small Islands.



MAP III

Sketch-map of Vao marking the position of the six village dancing-grounds and the division of the island into two asymmetrical Sides, the Superior Side containing the double-village of Pete-hul–Togh-vanu (as well as the refugee community of Tolamp), and the Inferior Side the two double-villages of Peter-ihi–Venu and Singon–Norohure. The map also indicates the position of the main beaches and of the paths leading to them, with the exception of that leading from Peter-ihi, which was not recorded.

1:Layard E-5 (1914-1915) 1942
0012 Malekula 0012

294
361
121

571
361
102

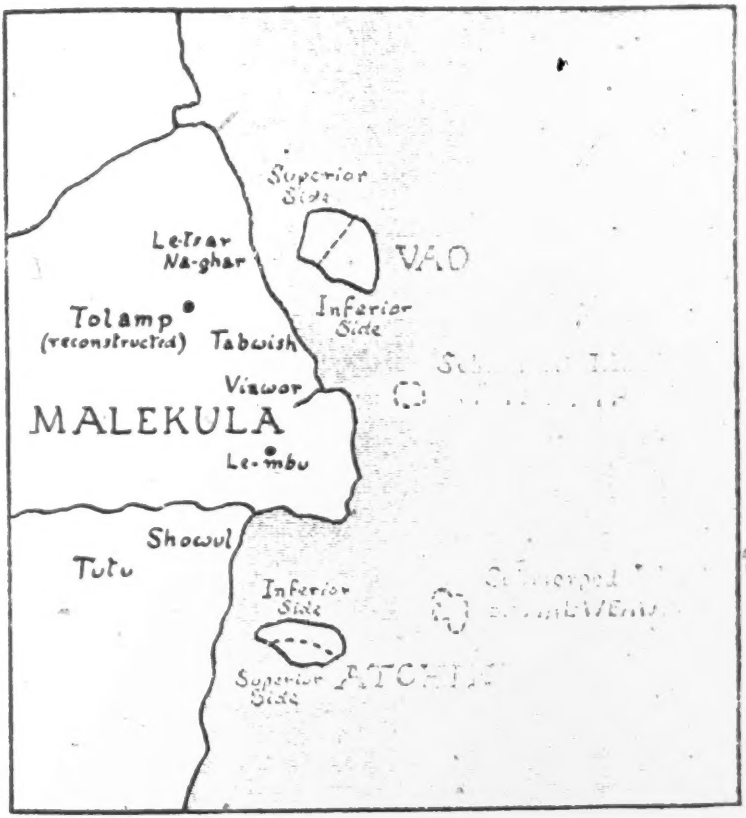
1:Layard E-5 (1914-1915) 1942
0012 Malekula 0012

MAP IV

Central Region of the Double-village of Pete-hul–Togh-vanu on the Superior Side of Vao.
Note the 4 Quarters of Pete-hul, A^1, A^2, B^1, B^2.

I:Layard E-5 (1914-1915) 1942
0012 Malekula 0012

closely to the Vao Tolamp. There is, however, a second submerged island between this and Atchin, marked on the Admiralty chart as



MAP VIII

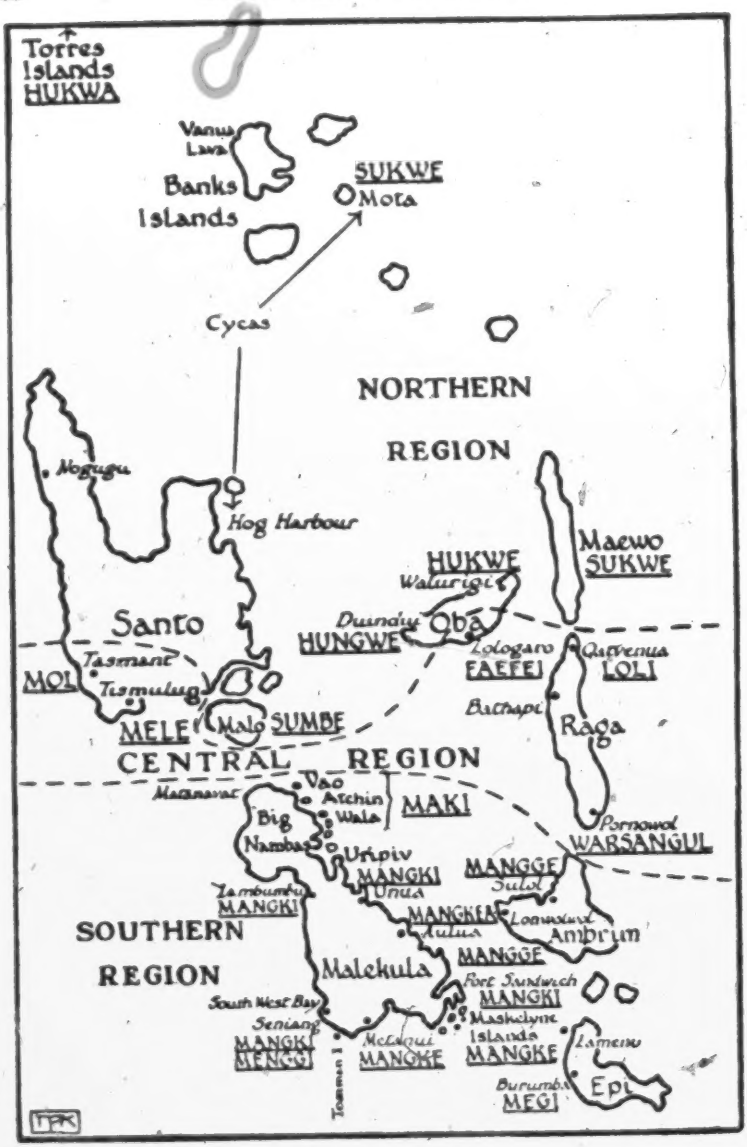
Sketch-map showing positions of the submerged islands of Tolamp and Mal-weaweng, and approximate positions of those mainland sites mentioned in this chapter which I was able to locate.

Croydon Reef. This former island is called in Vao Mal-vavang [1] and in Atchin Mal-weaweng. Both islands are often bracketed together in the native mind. Thus in Godefroy's account, written from the point of view

[1] Godefroy, I, 1932, p. 215. There are a number of misprints of native names in this work, and this word is here misspelt Valvavang. In his biography (Renaudy, p. 151), however, the initial letter is M, so there is no doubt that Mal-vavang is meant, corresponding to the Atchin Mal-weaweng.

1:Layard E-5 (1914-1915) 1942
0012 Malekula 0012

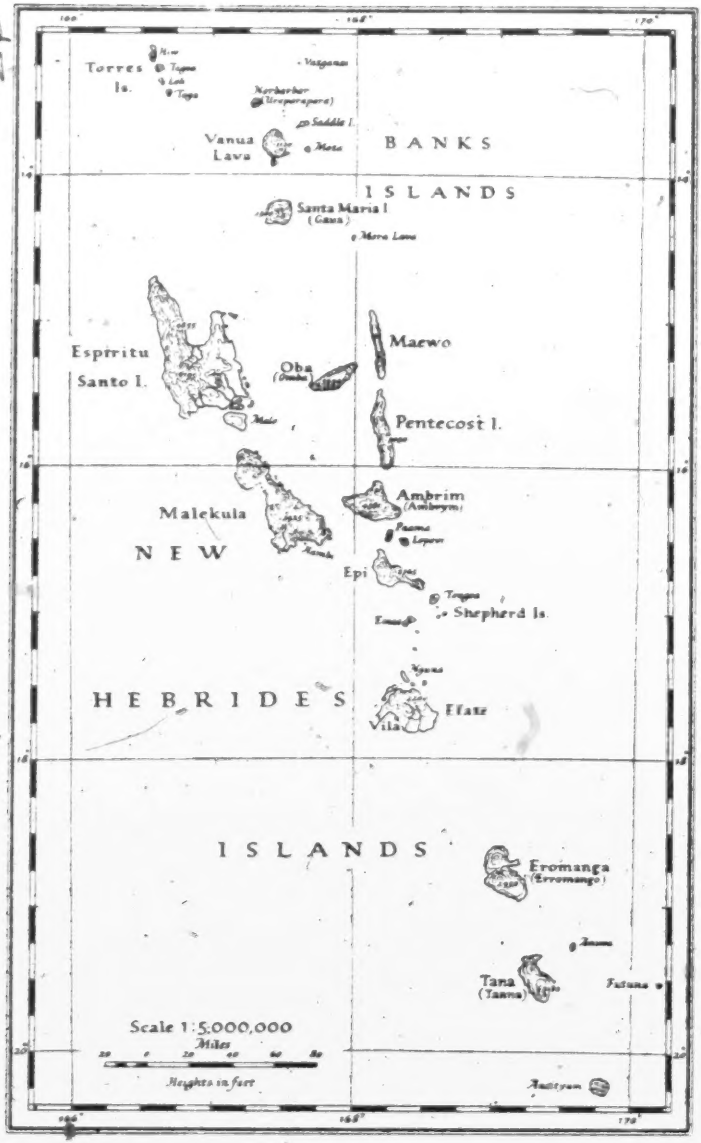
X 171
102



MAP X

Sketch-map of the Northern New Hebrides and Banks Islands, showing the names by which the Public Graded Institution is known. Those in the Northern Region are all variants of the word *Sukwe* or *Sugwe*, and those in the Southern Region of the word *Maki* or *Mangki*, while those in the Central Region have no common root.

3: Harrisson N-5 (1934-1935) 1936
0012 Malekula 0012



[p. 334]

3: Harrisson N-5 (1934-1935) 1936
0012 Malekula 0012
Big Nambas

but they do not attempt to help the heathens, unless the heathens come down to the often unhealthy coast and adopt the externals of Christianity. The Missions do not go to the natives, and in Santo, Malekula, and Malo, out of about six thousand Christians, only thirty live away from the sea. In the hills there is no malaria, consumption, or elephantiasis; when the hill-men come to the sea they quickly go down with fever, and the slightest additional sickness will kill them. Mission history is a ghastly list of great settlements created by the Missions on the coast, and now almost or entirely extinct. Aneityum, west Malekula, and west Santo show plenty of examples. I have already made the point that it is similarly fatal for missions to neglect their converts in outlying districts; this is done all over the group. The recruiters do the same

thing, only in a different way, by taking bush natives to work in plantations; they are more concerned to keep their men well, because if a man dies his tribe will not work for that recruiter any more. Long ago Anthony Trollope wrote a delightful account of the benefits due to Queensland blackbirding; Campbell (1874, p. 69), whose account of the southern isles in 1864 is lucid and unbiased, demonstrated the fallacy in Trollope's reasoning, and further pointed out that ex-plantation natives often become the most dangerous on their return to the bush, which is equally true to-day, especially of trained native police.

In my section of the Big Nambas I have shown that modern warfare, unlike the old form, is socially harmful; all natives should be disarmed; vigorous medical work started and maintained throughout the islands; the fish *Bam-*